

## The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

TERMS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Business Directory.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL.

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

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IN STYLE AND NEATNESS.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION.

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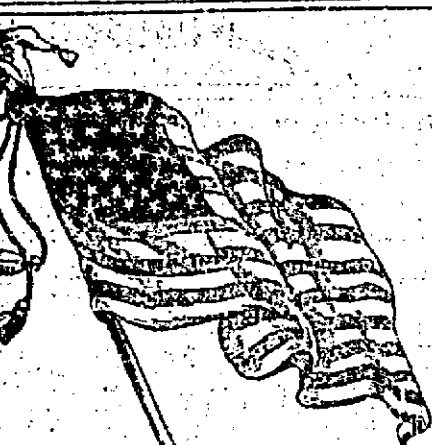
IN STYLE AND NEATNESS.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION.









Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News from Fort Donelson.

Seldom has it been our duty or our privilege to send out more important tidings than the Gazette contains to-day. Its dissonant influence on the accused rebellion can scarcely be overestimated, and though the victory has been purchased at a dear price of men and blood, it will be hailed with ecstasies by all loyal citizens. It breaks the backbone of secession in the southwest, and must spread consternation and dismay throughout the entire southern confederacy. Truly, a broad gleam of light is shining through the darkness of our political atmosphere, and a full risen sun will illumine our distracted country.

We give under our telegraphic head the reports which successively reached us, and which were issued in extras up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. They tell their own story more eloquently than we can repeat it.

WHAT FORT HENRY WAS THE KEY TO.—To those who have not taken the pains to look at the reduction of the fort, with its seventeen heavy guns, may appear only as a gallant affair, which will be productive of an excellent effect upon the Union cause at home and abroad, but otherwise of no very great importance. But let one glance at our position, and trace the course of the Tennessee—for the next two months unavailing for the largest steamers, through the entire breadth of the state—and the importance of the road we have now opened will at once become apparent. We have now a safe and expeditious highway into the very heart of the confederacy. Six or eight miles only from the river at Florence is the Memphis and Charleston railroad—the grand trunk road of the south—which, as the great avenue over which is transported the principal supplies of the rebel armies in Tennessee and Virginia, may well be regarded as one of the main arteries of the rebel system. It is to be noted that the river before it bends to the eastward, flows through a corner of Mississippi, where an army once dropped down, would be within an easy week's march of Memphis. Would it be the most surprising thing in the world if his reverend highness the Bishop General Polk, should awake some fine morning to find a federal army snugly ensconced here, and the two hundred and odd cannon and the famous submarine battery, of about as much value to him as so much old iron? I need not also call attention to the critical condition of Nashville and Bowling Green, when the fortifications of the Cumberlandland shall have been swept away, as they assuredly will be, ere many days have passed. Indeed it seems very much as if the rebels, in their flight, had been so busily engaged in barricading their main approaches, that they had quite forgotten the smaller avenues through which it was possible for an enemy to find entrance. Does it not seem as if the "day and the hour" had at last come for the grand forward movement to be inaugurated? Shall we not now see McClellan releasing his superb divisions long now stagnating on the Potomac, and pouring them through this new avenue, and striking this rebellion in its very core?

A UNION LADY IN VIRGINIA.—A released prisoner, who gives his experience in secession to the Rochester Express, relates the following anecdote:

Of the six or seven cars which started from Manassas there were but two remaining when we reached the rebel capital, Richmond. We arrived there about nine o'clock in the evening. After the cars halted, I heard a low voice at my window, which was partly raised. It was quite dark and I could not distinguish the speaker, who was an Irish woman. "Whist, whist," said she, "Are you hungry?" I replied that I was not, but that some of the boys probably were.

"Wait till I go to the house," she continued, and a moment afterward I heard her again at the window. She handed me a loaf of bread, some meat, and about a dozen baker's cakes, saying, "that was all I had in the house, but I had a shillin' and I thought the cakes wid it, and it had more you should have it and welcome. Take it and God bless you." I thanked her and said, "You are very kind to your enemies." "Whist, whist," said she, "an' I'm from New York."

This was the first Union demonstration that we witnessed in old Virginia. It reflected God for the consolation which the reflection afforded me, as for the third night I lay sleeplessly in the cars, my clothing still saturated and my body thoroughly chilled from the effects of the deluge at Manassas. I could have desired no sweeter morsel than the good woman's homely loaf; and proud of the loyal giver, I rejoiced that I was "from New York myself."

AN ENTERTAINING DINNER.—The Danville Herald relates the following: In a lot of butter sold at one of the grocery stores in this village a week or two since, was a roll which was cut wooden nutmegs and cucumber seeds entirely in the shade. It weighed about six pounds, and the outside, to the thickness of an inch was butter of the first quality; then came a thick layer of soap grease, and in the center was a large lump of salt. On the day that it was bought a large quantity of butter had been taken in, and it is therefore impossible to say to whom belongs the credit of putting up this decidedly "original package."

TROOPS FROM THE POTOMAC.—It is stated that the government officers in the west have orders to press into service all the steamers at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, that they may rendezvous at the latter city, to be employed in the transportation of 50,000 troops, now on their way from the east to Kentucky and the south. It will require from eighty to one hundred steamers to transport so large a number of troops down the river.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.  
The Oregon Democrat, Long and Star have been suppressed from the mails on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the government and giving aid and comfort to the enemy now at war against the United States.

The following was received by the general-in-chief this morning:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.

"To Major General McClellan:  
"Mitchell's division, by forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, making a bridge to cross the river. The enemy had burned the bridge at 1 o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived."  
"D. C. BUELL."

"Brigadier General."  
MADISON, Feb. 15.

A telegraph was received this afternoon from Gen. Halleck immediately ordering all armed regiments to Cairo, and those without arms to go to St. Louis. The 15th and 16th regiments are now full, and will leave at the earliest possible moment. The men are in ecstasies and impatient to be off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.  
A dispatch has reached the general-in-chief from Gen. Halleck at St. Louis announcing the investment of Fort Donelson by 50,000 men, and by the noble feat of Com. Foote, anticipating its speedy reduction. Gen. Halleck says that Gen. Floyd and Buckner are in with a force of 15,000 men, and he is evidently of opinion that his arrangements for cutting them off from reinforcements will surely be successful.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1862.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.—The railroad operations of the War Department require that there should be a just and sufficient system of railroad transportation that would secure the government energetic action with a fair tariff of charges. The secretary of war, believing that he may safely appeal to the practical experience of the officers of the railroad companies and their patriotic feelings, for aid in devising such a system, he invites the chief officers of the respective railroad companies of the loyal states, to meet and confer with him on this subject at Washington, on Thursday the 20th day of Feb., 1862. Hon. Erasmus Corning and N. S. Wilson, now in this city are requested to act as a committee of arrangements.  
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Senator Latham will, to-morrow, introduce a bill for the survey of a telegraph line from San Francisco to the north-west coast, overland, via Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, to the mouth of the Annuor river, as proposed by McDowell Collins. The military committee asks for an appropriation of \$15,000, and two small vessels in order to make the preliminary survey. The enterprise will be under the direction of the President, and other nations will be invited to participate.  
A board of officers convened to investigate the quality of clothing furnished by contractors, have discovered that at least one-third on hand is worthless. The facts being reported to the secretary of war, he ordered that payments to contractors be at once suspended. Gen. Sedgwick, a brigadier in Heintzelman's division, has been assigned to the command of Gen. Stone's division.

## FORT DONELSON.

## PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

## FIRST DESPATCH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Cumberland River, near Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, says: Firing commenced again at daybreak, and continued at intervals all day. Along up to four o'clock no movement or assault by land forces had been made. Night before last, an attempt was made by the rebels to take Taylor's battery of light artillery. They were repulsed by two regiments, driven back beyond their entrenchments. Our loss in wounded was considerable, but not more than three or four dangerously wounded.

Six boats arrived yesterday, and commenced at attack on the Fort at two o'clock in the afternoon. The firing was very rapid and severe, and lasted some two hours and twenty minutes, when our gunboats fell back. The four ironclad boats went with in 300 yards of the Fort. All the rebel river guns except six were either dismantled or silenced. The first shot fired from the gunboat Louisville dismantled the rebel's 128-pounder. The Louisville received 57 shots, two of which took effect, killing three men and breaking her tiller rope a short distance from the pilot house. One shot struck the Pittsburgh's bow and stove an immense hole in her, and caused her to drop out. Five were killed and two wounded on the Louisville. The rebels have raised a black flag.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.

The steamer Minnebaha arrived from Fort Donelson. She left the fort at five o'clock last evening. The fight commenced on Thursday, and continued until about 12 o'clock Saturday. Saturday's contest was desperate. The 18th Illinois suffered severely, and the 7th Iowa sustained considerable loss. Schwartz's battery, which was taken by the enemy, was recaptured by our men. Two colonels were wounded and two killed. The upper fort was taken at four o'clock, and the Union flag now floats over it. The Minnebaha met mortar boats at Paducah going up.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

Despatches received at headquarters say:—All the gunboats were pretty effectually disabled, except one. Com. Foote was wounded twice, but not fatally. The upper redoubt was taken by our troops commander at Fort Donelson, and General Grant telegraphs he would be able to capture that fort to-day (Sunday).

Special to Missouri Democrat, dated Sunday P. M., says—Com. Foote reached here at 12 o'clock last night, on board the Conestoga. He stormed Fort Donelson Friday P. M. with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Carondelet, Tyler and Conestoga, and after fighting little over an hour, withdrew. 54 men were killed and wounded on the gunboats. Com. Foote, while standing in the pilot house of the St. Louis, his flag ship, was slightly wounded. The St. Louis was hit six times.

CAIRO, Feb. 16.

Special to Tribune from camp near Fort Donelson, dated 10:30 P. M., says: The right wing of our forces at Fort Donelson commenced storming the fort about noon, and have taken the right wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the stars and stripes now float triumphantly. The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast ready to open the work of death upon each other any moment. Lieut. Col.

Smith, of the 4th Illinois, was killed. Two colonels were wounded. Schwartz's battery was taken this morning, but has been retaken by our forces.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

A Cairo special to the Democrat says that Capt. Wise of steamer Minnebaha, reports that the enemy made a sortie from the fort at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, and drove our forces back three quarters of a mile and captured Schwartz's battery. At one o'clock our troops rallied, recaptured the battery, and drove the rebels before them, and planted our flag on their outer fortification. A steamer from Evansville brings the report that four of our colonels were killed yesterday P. M.; among them is Col. John A. Logan of Illinois. The names of the others not ascertained.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.

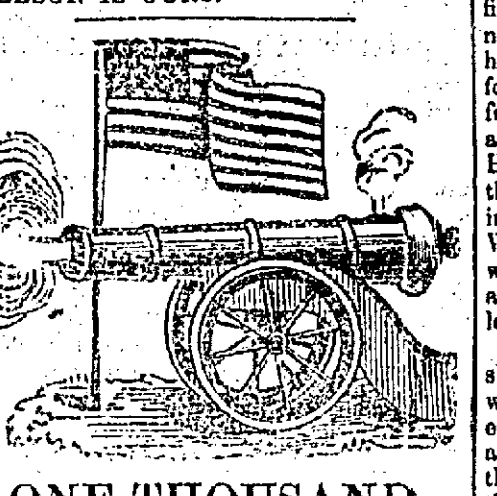
Mitchell's troops have crossed Barron river and are in possession of Bowling Green.

## LATER AND BETTER.

## SECOND DESPATCH.

HALF-PAST TEN O'CLOCK.

A report from Chicago says FORT DONELSON IS OURS.



## ONE THOUSAND

## CHEERS

## 15,000 PRISONERS TAKEN!

## THIRD DESPATCH.

CHICAGO, 11 o'clock.

The surrender of FORT DONELSON is unconditional. FIFTEEN THOUSAND prisoners taken; among them Generals Buckner and Johnson.

## FLOYD AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

## Stole Out of the Fort, With 5,000 Men.

## FOURTH DESPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.

Fort Donelson is taken with 15,000 prisoners, including Buckner and Johnson. Floyd and Pillow escaped.

Despatches just received state that after a desperate fight on Saturday and Sunday, Fort Donelson surrendered. Buckner, Floyd, Johnson and Pillow escaped with 5,000 men. Our prisoners, 15,000 in number, were taken with the fort. The above relative to the escape of the generals in command needs confirmation.

## FIFTH DESPATCH.

HALF-PAST 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATER.—All the rebel generals except Floyd were captured. He deserted, and is termed a black-hearted coward by the rebels. He stole away.

LATER STILL.—Buckner, Johnson and Pillow are prisoners.

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Savannah attacked and probably taken.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn Fort Donelson surrendered to Gen. Grant yesterday. Gen. Floyd, Johnson and Buckner were taken with 15,000 other prisoners. We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah and that city has probably been captured.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Official.—Gen. McClellan has received despatches fully confirming the capture of Fort Donelson.

Despatches from Gen. Grant to Gen. Halleck announce the surrender of Fort Donelson with 15,000 prisoners including Johnson, Pillow and Buckner.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

Further official advices from Fort Donelson say Gen. Floyd escaped during the night and rebels in the fort denounced him as a black-hearted traitor and coward. The enemy are known to have had 30,000 troops, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners. Five thousand escaped and the balance are reported killed and wounded or otherwise disabled. Our loss is not stated but the slaughter is mentioned as terribly severe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to Fort Donelson. Amid profound silence, Mr. Colfax said that Gen. McClellan had authorized him to inform the house that he had just received a dispatch from Gen. Halleck, informing him of the arrival of the gunboat Carondelet at that place, bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson yesterday by the land forces of the United States, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gen. A. Sidney Johnson and Gen. Buckner. Gen. Floyd and Rains escaped.—The loss on both sides is very heavy. Applause greeted the dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.

The casualties on the gunboats at Fort Donelson are as follows: St. Louis, three killed, including P. R. Kelley of Cincinnati, and two wounded—one of them Lieut. Randall, slightly; Louisville, five sailors killed, four slightly and two severely wounded; Carondelet, four killed and six badly wounded, among them Wm. Hunter, pilot; Pittsburgh, two wounded. The force en route for Fort Donelson had mostly come up, and were located on the left of Gen. Wallace, with the 8th Missouri, and 11th Indiana arrived Friday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, nominally unchanged. No sales of moment.

"WHEN YOU IS ABOUT, WE IS."—The Doonville correspondent of the Cincinnati Daily Commercial writes: These Missouri niggers know a great deal more than the white folks give them credit for, and whether Missouri goes for the confederacy or for the Union, her slaves have learned a lesson too much to ever make them useful as slaves. I was struck with the apt reply of one of a crowd who came from a big house to the fort to see us miss the rebel flag. Says I, "Boys, are you all for the Union?" "Oh yes, massa, when you's about we is." "And when you's come you are seesh, are you?" "Lord, yes, massa, we's good seesh them. Can't allow do white folks get head niggers in day way." The darkest underdog, the whole question and the game played.

## A Wisconsin Prisoner from Richmond.

Richmond.

"I wrote you some time since an account of the escape of one of our Wisconsin boys from the Richmond prison. Only those who know him ever expect that he would succeed in getting out of Richmond, but I do, and he did, a few days since he came into camp here as a luck, and looking hungry enough to eat one. The man's name is Geo. F. Marshall, and he was a private in Co. B, 2d regiment.

I do not know what part of the state he hailed from, but think he enlisted in the company at Madison. Marshall was taken prisoner at Bull Run and conveyed to Richmond. While in prison, his nervous and independent spirit chafed under the restraint, and feeling confident that the promises of an exchange held out were false, he managed to leave the place, and his escape was successful, while most of the rebel officers were enjoying themselves at the prison theatre. Finding friends in Richmond, and there are a few Union men there, he very soon exchanged his prison garb for citizens dress, and disguised himself by shaving off his whiskers. The second day after his escape he visited the prison, and finding that none of his comrades recognized him, felt secure. For several days he remained in Richmond, picking up information which he thought might be useful; then, by the aid of a friend, procured a passport and ticket for Western Virginia. He traveled as far as he could by railroad, then took a stage, which carried him within some miles of our picket guards in Western Virginia. On the road, and every where, he lost no opportunity to pick up information his situation would allow.

The 60 miles he traveled on foot by night, sleeping in the woods by day. The route was a perilous one; yet he was fortunate enough to keep clear of the rebel scouts, and meeting the pickets but once, when three shots were fired at him, but none hitting him.

A short distance from a picket, he came suddenly at dark upon a bridge, which was guarded by rebels, but he discovered them without their seeing him, and creeping back found a haystack, into which he crept and remained until morning. Then putting on a bold face, and whistling "Dixie" vigorously, he approached them, they only looking, but saying nothing. In a short time he was within our lines, and if we may judge his own story, it was a happy moment for him. The trip he had undertaken was a hazardous one, and few could have carried it through so well.

Spending a half day with Gen. Rosecrans, to whom he imparted important information, he was sent on to Washington, where he had a long interview with Gen. McClellan, and then returned to camp, to be most heartily welcomed by his comrades.—Cor. M. Sentinel.

## The Arrest of the New York Herald Correspondent as a Spy.

(Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Last Saturday one of the editors of the New York Herald came on to make an arrangement to put the *Satanic* in advance of all other papers in procuring news. The editor, full of the bravado of a New York Rough, went to the war department and attempted the dodge they have tried upon every administration in the past and generally succeeded in the infamous scheme. But at last a man has taken the reins who will not be turned from the right nor left by fear, favor or affection.

The following order speaks for itself:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Feb. 10, 1862.

Ordered, that a person calling himself Dr. Eves, a native of a rebel state, whose brother, lately in the military service of the United States, is now an officer in the rebel army, and who pretends to be a special representative of the New York Herald for Washington, be arrested and held in close custody at Fort McHenry as a spy, and for violating the rules and regulations of this department in this.

That on Saturday, the 8th day of February, 1862, against the public and well-known regulations for the sole transaction of congressional business, he intruded himself into the war department, and into the chambers where the secretary and his assistants were transacting business with members of congress, for the purpose of spying and obtaining war news and intelligence in regard to cabinet consultations, telegraphs, etc., for publication, which he knew was not authorized to be published; and having so intended, he conducted himself insolently, making threats to the assistant secretary, Peter H. Watson, of the hostility of the New York Herald against the administration of the war department unless he was afforded special privileges and furnished intelligence by the department in regard to cabinet consultations, telegraphs, official communications, and all news the moment it was received by the department, in advance of all other papers.

The war department is the place where the president, the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and his subordinates, the secretary of war, and other public officers, are earnestly engaged in the business of overcoming treason and rebellion against the Government of the United States. It is not a place for spies, traitors, or any persons, but for public purposes, can be suffered to enter or harbor.

Newspapers are valuable organs of public intelligence and instruction, and proper facilities will be afforded to all loyal persons to procure, on equal terms, information of such public facts as may be properly made known in time of rebellion. But no matter how useful or powerful the press may be, like everything else it is subordinate to the national safety. The fate of an army or the destiny of the nation may be imperiled by a spy in the garb of a newspaper agent. The nation is in conflict with treason and rebellion—and may be threatened by foreign foes.

The lives and fortunes of twenty millions of people, and the peace and happiness of their posterity, in the loyal states—the fate of public liberty and republican government—are at stake upon the result of this issue. The duties of the president and his secretary, of every officer of the government, especially in the war department and military service, are at this moment urgent and solemn—the most urgent and solemn that ever fell upon men. No news-gatherer, nor any other person, for sordid or reasonable purposes, can be suffered to intrude upon them at such a time to procure news by threats, or spy out official acts which the safety of the nation requires not to be disclosed.

For these reasons the aforesaid Eves has been arrested and imprisoned, and all persons so offending will be dealt with in like manner.  
EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Dr. Eves has accordingly been arrested, and imprisoned in Fort McHenry.

(Baltimore Correspondence of Essex.)

Doctor Eves, a well known correspondent of the New York Herald, was brought on here this morning, in charge of an officer from Washington, where he was arrested last night by order of the government. On arriving at the depot, he was met by a detachment of our Baltimore police, who took him in charge. The doctor first appeared before Gen. Dix, who sent him to Fort McHenry for safe keeping. He is said to have expressed much astonishment at the proceedings, and protested his loyalty, exhibiting to Gen. Morris some articles from his

## HUNTING IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Exciting Sport With the Walrus.

Summoned on deck at five A. M., a large herd of walrus, being reported from the lead.

They were packed with the walrus not visible from the deck, but as it was a dead calf, Isaac and we had better go up to them in the boats for fear of fog coming on again, or some other boats being before us; so we had our breakfast first and then started with boats full-manned. We had a pleasant row of four or five miles over calm water quite free of ice, and were cheered the better part of the way by the snoring and bellowing and trumpeting of a vast number of walrus. We soon came in sight of a long line of low flat icebergs crowded with sea horses. There were ten of these bergs packed with the walrus this morning, and they lay two deep on the ice. There cannot have been less than 300 in sight at once; but they were very shy and restless, and although we tried every troop in succession as carefully as possible, we did not succeed in getting in harpooning distance of a single walrus. Many of them were asleep; but there were always some moving about, who gave the alarm to their sleeping comrades by flapping them with their forefeet, and one troop after another managed to scuffle into the sea, always just a second or so in time to avoid the deadly harpoon. When there are many together there is always a pretty fair chance of securing some by "tagging" some of them in the water; there is to say, by perseveringly rowing after them as hard as possible, and keeping on in the same direction they appear to have taken when they dive; if there are any calves in the herd, they cannot go much faster than the boat, if so fast; also the calves must come up to breathe much more frequently than the old ones, and the whole herd generally accommodate their pace to that of the old cows with young ones.

In all my sporting experience I never saw anything else to the wild excitement of these hunts. Five pairs of oars, pulled with utmost strength, make the boat seem to fly through the water, while perhaps a hundred walruses roaring, snorting and splashing make up the sea all in a foam before and around her. The harpooner stands with one foot on the thwart and the other on the front locker, with the line coiled in his right hand, and the long weapon in both hands ready balanced for a dart, while he shouts to the crew which direction to take, as he frequently, from standing upright in the boat, can see the walrus under water.

The herd generally keep close together, and the simultaneousness with which they dive and reappear again is remarkable—one comes up you see a hundred grating heads and long gleaming white tusks above the waves; they give one spout from their blow-holes, take one breath of fresh air, and the next moment you see a hundred pair of hind flippers flourishing, and then they are all down. On, on goes the boat as hard as ever we can pull the oars; up comes the sea horse again, pretty close this time, and before they can draw breath the boat rushes into the midst of them; whist! goes the harpoon; hirl! goes the line over the gunwale, and a luckless jungler, on whom Christian has kept his eye, is fast. His bearded mother charges the boat instantly, with flashing eyes and snorting rage; she quickly receives a harpoon in the forehead and a bullet in the brain, and hangs lifeless on the line. Now the jungler begins to utter a plaintive grunting bark, and fifty furious walrus are around the boat in a few seconds, rearing up breast high in the water, and snorting a blowing as if they would tear us all to pieces. Two of these auxiliaries are speedily harpooned in their turn, and the rest hang back a little, when, as bad luck would have it, the jungler gave up the ghost owing to the severity of his harpooning, and the others, no longer attracted by his cries, retire to a more prudent distance.

But for the "tagging" and premature decoy of the jungler, the intended result should have been the walrus on our hands than we could manage. We now devote our attention to "polish off" our two live walrus—well sized young bulls—who still towing the heavy boat with their two dead comrades attached, as if she was behind a steam tug, and struggling madly to drag us under the icebergs. A vigorous application of the lances soon settles the business, and we now with some difficulty tow our dead bodies toward the nearest flat iceberg, and fix the ice anchor, by which with the powerful aid of block and tackle, we haul them up by one on the lead and drag them out of their lair. Meaning Lord David's boat is carried past us, at eight miles an hour in full tow of two enormous bulls, with his lordship sitting in the stern like Neptune in his car, but holding in his hand, instead of the trident of the mariner god, a much more effective weapon in the shape of a four-barreled rifle.

While we were engaged in cutting up these walrus, there were at least fifty more surrounding the iceberg, snorting and bellowing, and rearing up in the water as if smelling the blood of their slaughtered friends, and curious to see what we were doing to them. They were no close that they might have shot a dozen of them, but as they would have been sure to sink before the boat could get to them, I was not so cruel as wantonly to take their lives. When the walrus were all skinned we followed the herd again with success, and when we left off, in consequence of a dense fog suddenly coming on, we had secured nine all together—a very fair morning's bag, we thought.

Who But the Four?—Another instance of Southern Treason.—Fort Hernan and top of a portion of Fort Henry, was taken by an Irish regiment. These men, with their accustomed industry, worked early and late on these fortifications, and great credit is given the rebels for the excellence of the workmanship on these fortifications is really due to the sons of Erin. For months were they thus employed here, and for months did they look in vain for the long ago promised paymaster to arrive. At last, six months after their enlistment, to their great joy that distinguished personage actually presented himself. The pay-rolls were all duly made out, and the Irishmen waited patiently for the forthcoming pay-day to be heralded in. But alas for their expectations! They soon learned that though their paymaster had come, it did not necessarily involve the arrival of any cash. At all events, if he did have any, the Irish regiment got none. Indeed they were coolly told that but very little was due them, and in explanation accounts were exhibited showing them that owing to the high prices of clothing in the confederacy, they had worn out their pay. For boots they were charged eight dollars; for pants, ten dollars; for other garments proportionately high figures. So that many of the men had no more than a dollar and a half coming to them. None of them were credited with more than fifteen dollars. The Irishmen showed more vengeance on them, and it is by no means surprising that they fulfilled their threats by running away upon the first approach of an enemy.

Why is the letter D like a fallen angel? Because by its association with: well! it becomes a devil.

## FORT DONELSON.—Most of our readers

have formed, from recent reports, a pretty accurate idea where Fort Donelson is. It is a fortification made of earth, and was constructed about the same time last summer as Fort Henry. Situated at Dover, on the west bank of the Cumberland; where that river washes an oblique angle, it is twelve miles south-east of the latter fort, and mounts about ten 24 and 32-pounders. Some seven or eight post roads intersect at this point, and the Memphis and Clarksville railroad passes four miles south of it. The position is important as controlling the river as far up as Clarksville, and in conjunction with Fort Henry and Tennessee bridge, as breaking off from the rebels some twenty miles of railroad communication.

We are without any reliable information in regard to the rebel garrison at Fort Donelson. Up to the 20th of January it may have been occupied by a few companies, but may have been, and probably has been, largely reinforced since that time. Possibly the bulk of Gen. Highman's command retreated there instead of to Paris, as is generally supposed. Fresh troops may have been thrown into it from Clarksville, Clarksville, where the railroad crosses the Cumberland, is about thirty miles from Dover. Extensive and formidable rebel works have been in construction here for two or three months, and a large number of heavy guns shipped thither, it is said, for the protection of the bridges and communications with Nashville. It is also reported that Gen. Buckner left Bowling Green ten or twelve days ago with ten thousand men, supposed to be destined for Clarksville. Thus it will be seen that matters are growing serious for the confederates in the Cumberland and Tennessee valleys.—Missouri Republican.

THE SYCOCHANT CHEVALIER.—It seems that Chevalier Wikoff had become odious at court before his recent arrest at Washington. The World's correspondent says, under date of the 10th:

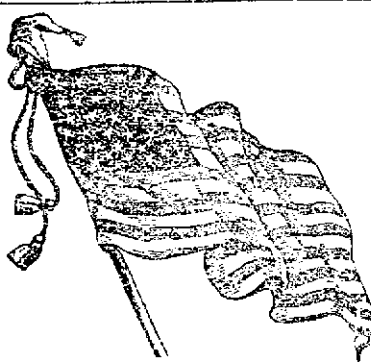
Mr. Henry Wikoff, otherwise known as Chevalier Wikoff, has been, it is currently stated in Washington, shown the door of the White House. It seems this party, through the good nature of some of the ladies attached to our republican court, has had access to the White House, and obtained information there not of any great importance, but which regularly appeared in the columns of the New York Herald. Wikoff's officiousness, and the assumption of intimacy with certain well known leaders in the highest political circles, was such that it attracted considerable attention, and his antecedents were inquired into. His peculiar relations to Fanny Ellsler, and his escapade with the heiress, Miss Gamble, as well as his subsequent career, was finally brought to the attention of Mr. Lincoln, who, as is reported and believed, promptly ordered the expulsion of the Chevalier from the White House. His occupation at Washington, therefore, is gone, except as a news gatherer for the Herald, in which business he is a serious annoyance to the representatives of the press, who as a general thing, are gentlemen.

The United States army at Springfield, Mass., has attained its promised manufacture of over 10,000 rifles a month—10,500 being the number turned out in January. Since the first of July 41,000 have been made. Fourteen hundred men are employed.

RODINO DOWN HILL.—The Hartford Press says that about one boy a day, on an average, breaks his head, or leg, or neck, by carelessness or recklessness in sliding down hill, in different portions of Connecticut.

## DIED.





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The News from Fort Donelson.

Seldom has it been our duty or our privilege to send out more important tidings than the Gazette contains to-day. Its disastrous influence on the accused rebellion can scarcely be overestimated, and though the victory has been purchased at a dear price of men and blood, it will be hailed with ecstasies by all loyal citizens. It breaks the backbone of secession in the southwest, and must spread consternation and dismay throughout the entire southern confederacy. Truly, a broad gleam of light is shining through the darkness of our political atmosphere, and a full risen sun will illumine our distracted country.

We give under our telegraphic head the reports which successively reached us, and which were issued in extras up to 2 o'clock this afternoon. They tell their own story more eloquently than we can repeat it.

## WHAT FORT HENRY WAS THE KEY TO.

To those who have not taken the pains to look at the map, the capture of the fort, with its gateway heavy guns, may appear only as a gallant affair, which may be productive of an excellent effect upon the Union cause at home and abroad; but otherwise of no very great importance. But let one glance at our position, and trace the course of the Tennessee—for the next two months navigable for the largest steamers, through the entire breadth of the state—and the importance of the road we have now opened will at once become apparent. We have now a safe and excellent highway into the very heart of the Confederacy. Six or eight miles only from the river at Florence is the Memphis and Charleston railroad—the grand trunk road of the south—which, as the great avenue over which is transported the principal supplies of the rebel armies in Tennessee and Virginia, may be regarded as one of the main arteries of the rebel system. It will also be noticed that the river here bends to the eastward, flows through a corner of Mississippi, where an army once trapped down, would be within an easy march of Memphis. Would it be the most surprising thing in the world if this river and highway the Bishop General Polk, should awake some fine morning to find a federal army snugly ensconced here, and the two hundred and odd cannon and the famous submarine battery of about as much value to him as a sack of cotton? I need not also call attention to the critical condition of Nashville and Bowling Green, when the fortifications of the Cumberland shall also have been swept away, as they necessarily will be, ere many days have passed. Indeed it seems very much as if the rebels, in their flight, had been so basely engaged in barricading their main approaches, that they had quite forgotten the smaller avenues through which it was possible for an enemy to find entrance. Does it not seem as if the "day and the hour" had not yet come for the grand forward movement to be inaugurated? Shall we not now see McClellan releasing his superb cavalry legions now stagnating at the Potomac, and pouring them through this new avenue, and striking this rebellion in its very core?

## A UNION INDIAN WOMAN IN VIRGINIA.

A released prisoner, who gives his experience in secession to the Rochester Express, relates the following anecdote:

Of the six or seven cars which started from Manassas there were but two remaining when we reached the rebel capital, Richmond. We arrived there about one o'clock in the evening. After the cars halted, I heard a low voice at my window, which was partly raised. It was quite dark, and I could not distinguish the speaker, who was an Irish woman. "Whist, whist," said she, "are you hungry?" I replied that I was not, but that some of the boys probably were.

"Wait till I go to the house," she continued, and a moment afterward I heard her again at the window. She handed me a loaf of bread, some meat, and about a dozen baked cakes, saying, "that was all I had in the house, but I gave it a shilling and I bought the cakes and meat, and if I had more you should have it and welcome. Take it and God bless you." I thanked her and said, "You are very kind to your enemies." "Whist!" said she, "an' aint I from New York myself?"

## THIS WAS THE FIRST UNION DEMONSTRATION

that we witnessed in old Virginia. I reflected God for the consolation which the reflection afforded me, as for the third night I lay sleeplessly in the cars, my clothing still saturated and my body thoroughly chilled from the effects of the deluge at Manassas. I could have desired no sweeter loaf; and proud of the loyal given, I rejoiced that I was "from New York myself."

## AN ENTERPRISING DAIRYMAN.

The Danville Herald relates the following: In a lot of butter sold at one of the dry goods stores in this village a week or two since, was a roll which cut wooden nutmegs and cucumber seeds entirely in the shade. It weighed about six pounds, and the outside, to the thickness of an inch was butter of the first quality; then came a thick layer of green grease, and in the center was a large lump of rancid butter. On the day that it was bought a large quantity of butter had been taken in, and it is therefore impossible to say to whom belongs the credit of putting up this decidedly "original package."

## TROOPS FROM THE POTOMAC.

It is stated that the government officers in the west have orders to press into service all the steamers at Cincinnati and Pittsburg; that they may rendezvous at the latter city, to be employed in the transportation of 50,000 troops, now on their way from the east to Kentucky and the south. It will require from eighty to one hundred steamers to transport so large a number of troops down the river.

## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

The Oregon Democrat, Los Angeles and Star have been suppressed from the mails on the ground that they have been used for the purpose of overthrowing the government and giving aid and comfort to the enemy now at war against the United States.

The following was received by the general-in-chief this morning:

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.

"To Major General McClellan:

"Mitchell's division, by forced march, reached the river at Bowling Green to-day, making a bridge to cross the river. The enemy had burned the bridge at 1 o'clock in the morning, and were evacuating the place when he arrived."

[Signed.]

"Brigadier General,"

MANASSAS, Feb. 15.

A telegraph was received this afternoon

from Gen. Halleck immediately ordering

all armed regiments to Cairo, and those

without arms to go to St. Louis. The 15th

and 16th regiments are now full, and will

leave at the earliest possible moment. The

men are in ecstasies and impatient to be

off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

A dispatch has reached the general-in-

chief from Gen. Halleck at St. Louis an-

nouncing the investment of Fort Donelson

by 50,000 men, and by the noble fleet of

Com. Foote, and his speedy reduction.

Gen. Halleck says that Gen. Floyd

and Buckner are in it with a force of 15,000

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

A dispatch has reached the general-in-

Smith, of the 4th Illinois, was killed. Two

colonels were wounded. Schwartz's battery

was taken this morning, but has been re-

taken by our forces.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.

A Cairo special to the Democrat says

that Capt. Wise of steamer Minnehaha, re-

ports that the enemy made a sortie from

the fort at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday and

drove our forces back three quarters of a

mile and captured Schwartz's battery. At

one o'clock our troops rallied, recaptured

the battery, and drove the rebels before

them, and planted our flag on their outer

fortification. A steamer from Evansville

brings the report that four of our colonels

were killed yesterday: P. M.; among them

is Col. John A. Logan of Illinois. The

names of the others not ascertained.

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river and are in possession of Bowling Green.

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**TO FAMILIES.**

**B** citizens of Jansenville and vicinity to the fact that they are brewing at the Jansenville City Brewery for the use of private families, a very superior article of

**Ale and Lager Beer,**

which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a

**Perfectly Pure Article,**

and ask the patronage of those who are willing to maintain an establishment of house-keeping as good or a better article can be procured as from their

JEFFERY BUCH & ROGERS.

**MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!**

**H**ENRY PELLAGE, late of Madison, has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Jansenville and vicinity that he has of late acquired a

**FIRST CLASS QUARTET BAND,**  
and is now ready to play for Public and Private Parties

Orders may be left at the Young America Clothing Store, 101 N. 1st St., or at the office of HARRY D. BROWN, 100 N. 1st St., Jansenville, Wis., Dec. 12th, 1881. ed1938a

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
 Russell S. Sage, plaintiff, *vs.* Francis H. Benson, and Andrew T. Sherman, Sophs. Sherman, Rollin Wheeler, Frederick W. Ludlow, and Romeo H. Hoff, defendants.  
 In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered by the Circuit Court for Rock County, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1881, in the said court, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House of the Rock County Bank, in Jansenville, in said county, on
 ed1938a

**The 20th Day of MARCH NEXT,**  
 at two o'clock P. M., all those parcels of land situate in the city of Janaville, county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, to-wit: the parcels of land numbered in the (10), eleven (11), twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in Smith & Bailey's addition to Jansenville, also known as the Western North End.  
 S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff Rock Co.  
 BROWN, VAN DYKE & HAMILTON, Attorneys at Plaintiff.  
ed1938a

**CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.**  
 Charles Doe *vs.* Thomas Cooley and James H. Ogilvie, administrators of the estate of Benjamin M. Cooley, deceased and others.  
 In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above entitled action by the Circuit Court for Rock County, Wisconsin, on the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House of the Rock County Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of Jansenville, Rock
 ed1938a

THE 9th DAY of MARCH, 1892,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following  
described mortgaged property, viz: all that piece of land  
situate, lying and being in the city of Janesville,  
Rock county and state of Wisconsin, known and dis-  
tinguished as that part of section number twenty-six of  
township number three north, of range number twelve  
east, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning  
at a point in the north and south quarter line of said  
section and at the northwest corner of the north-  
west quarter of the southeast quarter of said sec-  
tion, thence running north on said north and south

quarter line four chains, eighty-seven and one half links to a stake; thence east twenty-four chains, sevenpenn links to the center of the highway known as the River road to Madison; thence to a southerly line and thence to the center of the highway, said line chains and two links to the line between fractional lots three and four of said section; thence west on said line twenty-five chains and twenty-one links to the place of beginning, containing twelve and 36-100 acres of land, more or less, or so much and such part thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due upon said judgment.—Dated Dec. 2d, 1861. S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
CONGIER & HAYES, Sheriffs Rock Co.

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Stefen G. Taylor vs. Spencer Dewitz, Josephine M. Dewitz, wife, Francis R. Block, Elizabeth Thiel, William C. Schuchman, John C. Schuchman, Mary Schuchman, Woodruff, Detric Schuchman and Amelia I. Schuch, his wife, Andrew Schuchman and Emma Schuchler, his wife, John C. Schuchman and Mary Schuchman.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and order of foreclosure and sale of the circuit court in and for Rock County, made in the within entitled cause on the 23rd day of March, 1891, in favor of the said plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north, main entrance to Luggins' Block, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, the fol-

certain piece or parcel: of Land lying and being in the city of Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as a part of the northwest quarter of section thirty-one (31), township No. three (3), range No. thirteen (13), bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a point in the center of Fremont street (so called), which point is six chains and twenty-five links west from the north and south quarter line of said section 31, and twelve chains and five links north of said quarter line of said section, and running thence north and parallel to said north and south quarter line eight chains and twenty links to the center of Josephine street (so called); thence west and

parallel to the southeast and west quarter line twelve chains and fifty links to the center of Bigghead street (so called); thence south and parallel to said north and south quarter section line eight chains and twenty links; thence east and parallel to the said east and west quarter line twelve chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, containing ten 25-100 acre, being the same as lots one (1), two (2), nine (9) and ten (10) of block three (3) in Clark & Whitrow's addition to Janesville, or so much of said lots as may be sufficient to contain the said judgment and the amount of said tax, pay \$100.00.

penae of sale.—Dated November 29th, 1861.  
ISAAC ROGERS, E. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff  
and J. M. PIERCE, Atty. of Rock County, Wisconsin.

**THE 12th DAY OF APRIL, A D 1862,**  
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all of the following described premises, namely: all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the town of Plymouth, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and distinguished as the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. two (2), in township No. two (2) north, of range No. eleven (11) east, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and expenses of sale.—Dated

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.**  
The State of Wisconsin to John Tomkinson, Talley S. Taylor,  
Thomas David H. Babcock, Joseph W. Wood, Edward  
John Eatheridge and ———— Eatheridge, his wife, William  
William Skelly and ——— Skelly his wife, Permelia Williams  
vs. Clark O. Briggs and ——— Briggs his wife, Martin  
C. Bradley and ——— Bradley his wife, Ira Justin, Walter  
G. Boardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, Richard J.  
Richardson, R. F. Frazer, Harry Jenkins, Samuel D.

Smith, Prosper A Pierce, John M Hancock, George  
A Young, Martin Dewey, Ira Parmley and John B  
Crescandy.

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint  
of Charles Skelly plaintiff, which was filed in the  
office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county  
at the city of Janesville, in said county, on the 4th day  
of February, 1882, of which a copy is hereto annexed  
and herewith served upon you and to serve a copy of  
your answer on us at our office in said city, within  
ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the  
day of said service, and if you fail to answer the com-  
plaint of said plaintiff, the plaintiff will apply to the court

for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Filed at  
Janesville, February 4th, 1862.  
sssd:w CONGER & HAWES, Plt's Attys.

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**Foreclosure Sale;**  
STATE OF WISCONSIN.  
CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

Orrin N Gordon, plaintiff, against William H Douglass,  
Fanny A Douglass, his wife, Job F Angell, Ira Bab-  
cock and William Amer, defendants.

**D**y virtue of and pursuant to judgment and decree of

THE 12th DAY OF MARCH, A D 1862.

are described in the mortgage and in said judgment as follows, to wit: all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section one (1) in town two (2) north of range twelve (12) east, containing eighteen acres of land, being a square, a piece of land situated in the northwest corner of said west half of said southwest quarter of said section one.—Dated at Sheriff's office, Rock county, this 23rd day of November, 1901.

S. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff

JOHN J. BUCHANAN, Plaintiff

Plaintiff's Atty, Fox Lake, Wis.

SEAL OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard E. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Rockwell, Lorena V. Rockwell, Samuel S. Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Joseph Sharpe and — Snarp wife Joseph Sharpe, Horace Orinaby, Harriet L. Orinaby, Mathina V. Pnaso, Trustees of Beloit College, Richard Palmer, Mary Palmer wife of Richard Palmer, A. H. Mayberry, Elzabeth Dule, George A. Gardner, Jacob Newberger, Bolonun Newberger, Martin Johnson

Y. STATE OF WISCONSIN to the above named defendants, answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the office, in the city and county of Racine, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within that time your default will be taken as an admission of the relief demanded in the complaint, and you shall be liable for the costs of such service.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the Cir-



Cephalic Pills  
CURE  
Nervous Headache  
CURE  
All kinds of  
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing Nervous and Headache which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels, removing Obstructions.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of ordinary habit, they are valuable as a tonic, active, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The Cephalic Pills are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating from the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the medicine.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!  
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.  
A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

All orders should be addressed to  
HENRY C. SPALDING,  
Solely and  
45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF  
SPALDING'S  
CEPHALIC PILLS,  
will convince all who suffer from  
HEADACHE,  
THAT A  
SPEDDY AND SURE CURE  
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials were unobtainable by Mr. Spalding, they are offered as evidence of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:  
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box you sent me.  
Send the Pills by mail, and I will pay for them.

Yours very truly,  
JAMES KENNEDY,  
HATFIELD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING, Sir:  
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them. Yours respectfully,  
MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co., Pa.,  
January 13, 1861.

U. O. SPALDING, Sir:  
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

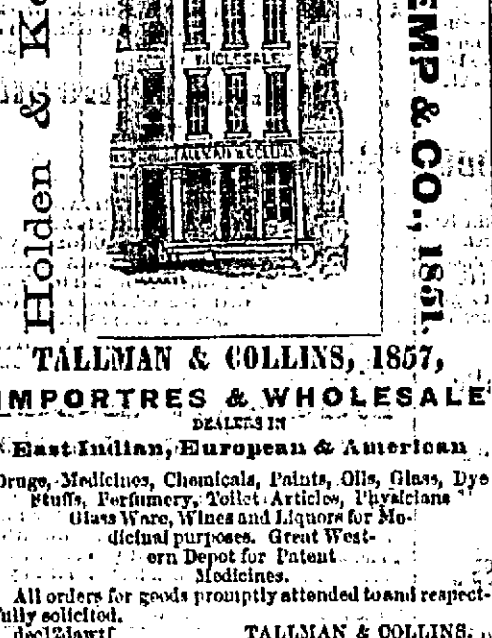
Very truly yours,  
JNO. B. ELMORE,  
I. S. - Have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

DEAR TERRY, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.  
I wish to order a large box of your Cephalic Pills, and I want you to send me two dollars worth. If you have anything of the kind, please send me.

One of my customers, who I thought to send a box of Cephalic Pills (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in the hour by your Pills. Will you not send me a box?  
Respectfully yours,  
W. H. WILKES.

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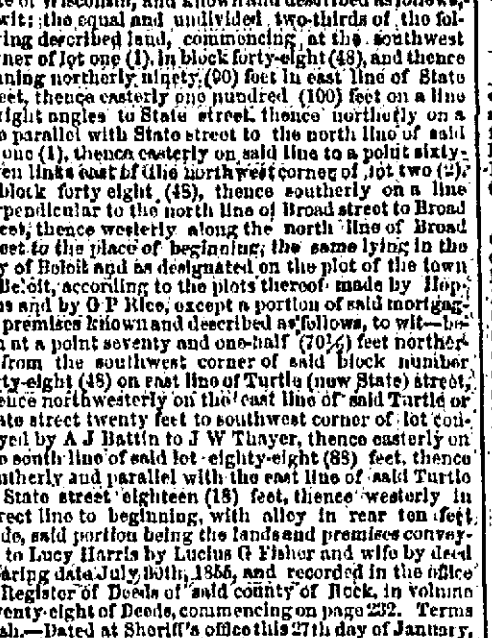
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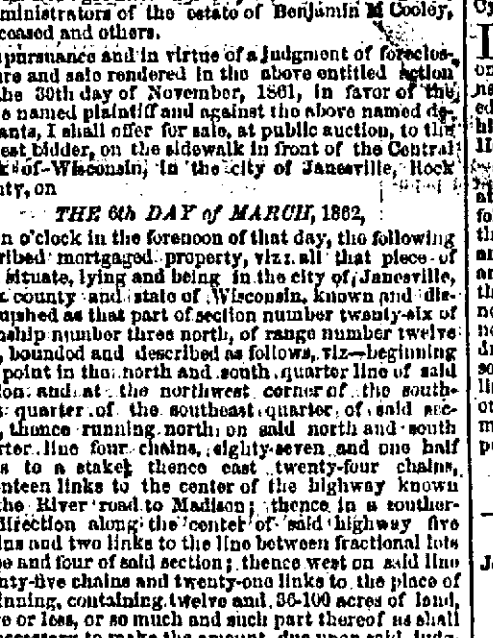
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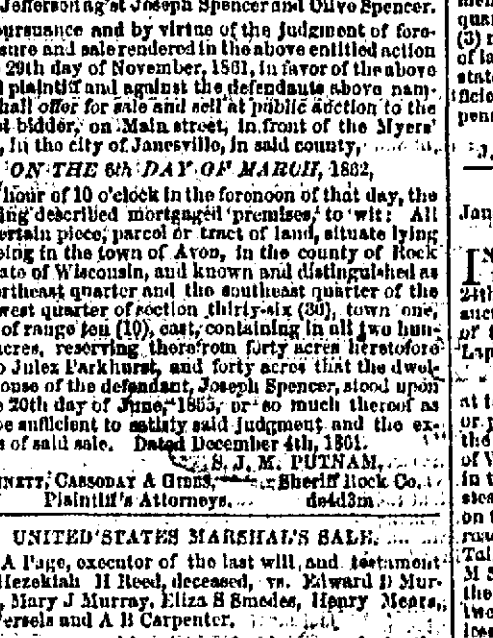
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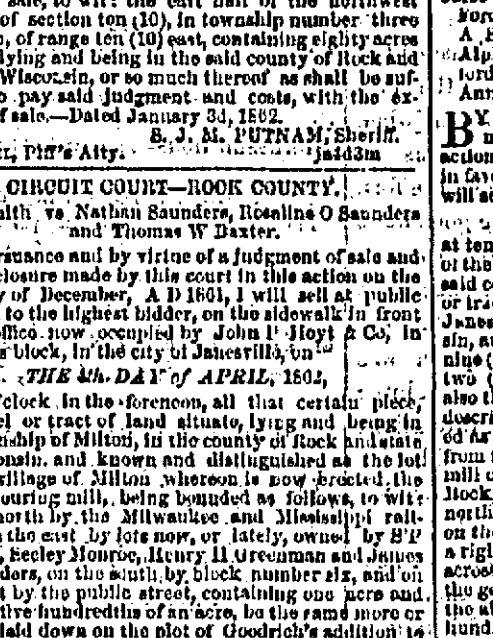
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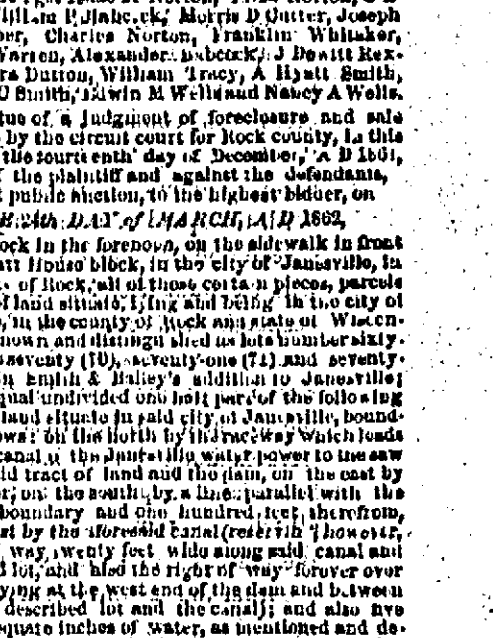
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It will be written in a style suited to the general reader, and will be a work of great value to every citizen. It will be a complete and correct history of the rebellion, and the progress of the war, and is a work of great value to every citizen.

It is true, every body reads the newspapers, but the reports of the newspapers are the frequent and contradictory children of the moment, and not a correct, reliable, and permanent record of the war. It is a complete and correct history of the rebellion, and the progress of the war, and is a work of great value to every citizen.

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**EASTERN RUBBER PATENT**  
The best assortment of Refined Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c., in the West, some of which have been in bottle over eight years.  
\*The Old Blend, Apple's Black, Main street opposite the Stage House, Mansfield, Wis.

less than one dollar and not exceeding five dollars, with  
cost of prosecution. J. BODWELL DOE,  
dec80dtf. Mayor.

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**WARRANTED DEEDS FOR SALE**

at of the same, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and the expenses of sale.—Dated January 22d, 1862.

B. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff for Rock Co., Wis.  
 Wm. H. CANNON & CHAS. F. M'INTYRE, Attys.      J22dAm

in the complaint.  
the Hon. David Neggle, Judge of said court,  
is 21st day of May, A D 1861.  
WILLIAMS & KOWLES, Plt's Atlys.  
Clerk. Filed 7/17

and the interest thereon, together  
 of sale.—Dated Dec. 28th, 1901.  
 S. J. M. FURNAM, Sheriff  
 of Rock county, Wisconsin.  
 For Plaintiff. G2243m

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff  
of Rock Co., Wis.  
Public Attorneys.